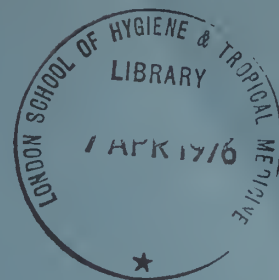


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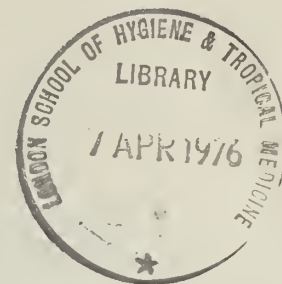
Bognor Regis Urban District Council



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS
1972
by the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
including Reports by
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1972-73

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E.J. CHANDLER, ESQ., (Vice-Chairman)

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Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

Mrs. J.M. BLACK (Chairman)
 R.I. MATTHEWS, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
 F.A. AVARD, Esq.
 L.J.B. PRATT, Esq.
 Mrs. P. STINCHCOMBE
 J.N. TOMLINSON, Esq.

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned
 with matters of public health:-

Committee	Responsible for:
Public Health & Housing Committee	General Public Health. Housing.
Highways & Public Services Committee	Sewers and Sewerage. Refuse Collection and Disposal. Cesspool Emptying. Public Conveniences. Street and Foreshore Cleansing. Gully Emptying.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

Officers

D. WARREN-BROWNE

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

R.G. COYSH

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(Cert of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certs of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Cert of R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City & Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary Science)

Chief Public Health Inspector.

L. ALLATT

A.C.C.S.

(Final Cert in Local Government and Public Administration of Corporation of Certified Secretaries)

Chief Administrative Assistant

A. MILNER

M.A.P.H.I.

(Cert of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; National Building Certificate)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J.W. ORMEROD

M.A.P.H.I.

(Cert of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; City & Guilds of London Institute Finalist Plumbing and Heating; Cert in Public Health Inspection (Canada); Environmental Health Admin. Cert (Canada))

Additional Public Health Inspector

R.J. MOORES

M.A.P.H.I.

(Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Education Board as Public Health Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspector (from 16.10.72.)

G. BENN

Pupil Public Health Inspector

MRS. F.M. MOTH

MISS J.D. RAWLINSON

MISS S.I. MOORE (to 20.10.72)

MISS A. OUTEN (from 23.10.72)

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists

H.V. HACKLETON

Rodent Officer/General Foreman (to 4.12.72.)

Other Appointments and Duties

Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester, School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council, Consultant Venereologist, Chichester & Graylingwell Hospital Management Committee, Medical Referee, Chichester Crematorium.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts; Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops Act, 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act, 1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952; Improvement Officer.

Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS:-

D.J.H. PAYNE

M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.

(Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth)

R.F. WRIGHT

B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

(County Analyst)

I.H. HAGGIS

M.R.C.V.S.

(Veterinary Surgeon)

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bognor Regis.

August, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1972. Because of Local Government reorganisation, this is the last report that will be written in respect of the present Urban District. It is also the last annual report that will be written by a medical officer as the post of Medical Officer of Health will disappear locally and nationally in April 1974.

VITAL STATISTICS

There were only marginal statistical changes compared with the previous year.

The estimated population for 1972 was 33,910. On pages 6 and 8 will be found the population changes since 1900.

The adjusted death rate for 1972 of 10.6 deaths per 1000 of the population follows the national trend of increasing longevity, and the Bognor Regis figure compares very favourably with the national death rate of 12.1 per 1000. In this connection, of the 678 deaths occurring during the year:-

571 or 84% were persons over 65 years
367 or 54% were persons over 75 years
267 or 39% were persons over 80 years
66 or 10% were persons over 90 years (one of whom was 100)

MEALS-ON-WHEELS

The members of the W.R.V.S. have continued their excellent service to the community. Their most important function as regards the housebound is the provision of meals-on-wheels, the number provided during 1972 being 29,192.

The lunch club at their premises in Waterloo Square has retained its popularity. Owing to a restriction of space, only 26 lunches can be provided each day, resulting in the need to maintain a waiting list. A total of 3,623 meals were served at the club during the year which, together with the 1,277 served at the Bognor Regis Day Hospital and the 29,192 to the housebound, makes a grand total of 34,092, showing an increase of 3,375 over last year.

I am sure that the residents of Bognor Regis are grateful to Mrs. A. Trotter and her deputy, Miss Yardley, and all the members of this organisation, for their provision of this admirable service.

FIRST AID STATION

The First Aid Station was open during the Summer season from 20th May to 24th September, 1972. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. O.M. Hoar (Commandant, Sussex 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society) assisted by volunteers from the local Red Cross Detachments. (Details of treatments, etc. are shown on page 17.)

The value of this service, undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society, cannot be over-estimated.

STAFF

My predecessor, Dr. Michael Ayres, was appointed as part-time Medical Officer of Health in 1930 and retired in 1956, when I was appointed as his successor. There were in 1930 two Public Health Inspectors for a population of 15,750. The Chief Inspector, Mr. F.A.C. Cullen, held office from 1923 until his retirement in 1954. Mr. R.G. Coysh was appointed as a Public Health Inspector in 1941 and succeeded Mr. Cullen as Chief Public Health Inspector in 1954. Mr. L. Allatt has been in office as Chief Administrative Assistant since 1948. (Dr. Ayres died in 1973. Mr. Coysh retired in 1973.) Thus, there has been a remarkable stability of senior staff over the last four decades.

During this same period, and especially from 1950 onwards, public health legislation has increased dramatically, especially in the field of housing and food hygiene. In addition, a holiday camp which can

accommodate at peak periods over 10,000 visitors and staff was constructed centrally within the urban district in 1961. Not unexpectedly, the influx of camp staff and thousands of additional weekly resident visitors created some extra responsibilities for the staff of the Public Health Department. The Public Health Inspectorate, which in 1930 consisted of two Inspectors, was increased to three in 1965. This remarkably modest number was further increased to four in 1970, primarily because of the pressing need for inspection of food hygiene premises and because of the extra work created by the administration of the housing improvement grants scheme.

The retirement of Mr. Coysh earlier this year now leaves three Inspectors only. Because of the relatively long time which is needed to obtain a replacement (three to six months depending on the response, if any, to advertisements) and because it takes at least a similar period for a newly appointed Inspector to settle in sufficiently to work fully on his own, I reluctantly advised the Establishments Committee that with the uncertain future associated with reorganisation of the local authority within a matter of months, it would be unlikely that a suitable applicant would be found at all, let alone in time for him to contribute to the work generated by the peak holiday season. The Committee accordingly endorsed this recommendation.

It was with regret that we lost the services of our Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R.G. Coysh, who retired in June 1973, having served the Council for 32 years, including 19 years as Chief Public Health Inspector. His wide technical and professional knowledge, allied to his previous experience in other areas, made him a competent and reliable officer and colleague.

Mr. H.V. Hackleton, who has been a greatly valued member of the staff since 1959, retired prematurely owing to ill health in 1972. His personal contribution to the work of the department was of the highest order and his service and personality will be greatly missed by many staff and residents.

I should like to express my sincere personal thanks to all members of the department for their work and forbearance during the past year. Several thousand visitors call at the department each year, many of whom are seeking urgent advice, and some in a state of considerable emotional distress. I am grateful to the staff for the sympathetic and patient receptions which they always give to these visitors.

Mrs. F.M. Moth has now been with the department for 25 years and her wide overall knowledge of public health matters has always been of the greatest support both to me and to the Public Health Inspector.

Miss J.D. Rawlinson, who has been with us for the past 8 years, left the department in mid August 1973 to become confidential secretary to the Headmaster of a large comprehensive school, where her considerable efficiency and tact will continue to be fully utilised.

Finally, as this is my last official report as M.O.H., I wish to take this opportunity to pay my personal tribute to the work of Mr. L. Allatt, the Department's Administrative Officer since 1948. He has always carried out his official duties with the greatest competence and initiative. His tact and his gift for dealing with difficult problems is probably well-known to many. What is not perhaps so well-known is the enormous amount of his personal time which he has given for more than 20 years to help both voluntary organisations and individuals in the town. His reputation for reliability, combined with a capacity and willingness to undertake the arduous duties needed to keep voluntary associations viable, have made him an invaluable member of those organisations fortunate enough to have his services. His professional and social experience and reputation gained over many years have made him an irreplaceable asset to the department, the Council and to the town.

D. WARREN-BROWNE
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease No.	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted +Rate	No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted +Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	-	73	15.0	-	8	14	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	-	66	10.5	-	42	7	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	-	80	12.4	-	65	14	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	-	76	11.4	-	42	7	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	-	82	11.9	-	55	17	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	-	71	10.0	-	47	15	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	-	66	9.0	-	65	11	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	-	75	10.0	-	58	9	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	-	69	8.9	-	52	10	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	-	103	13.0	-	29	11	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	-	82	10.1	-	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	-	105	12.8	-	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	-	110	13.0	-	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	-	112	13.0	-	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	-	122	13.8	-	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	-	104	13.5	-	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	-	92	12.0	-	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	-	105	13.0	-	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	-	121	14.5	-	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	-	107	11.5	-	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	-	111	12.7	-	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	-	112	9.7	-	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	-	110	9.5	-	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	-	101	8.6	-	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	-	114	9.3	-	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	-	117	9.1	-	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	-	130	9.2	-	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	-	130	8.8	-	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	-	137	9.9	-	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	-	163	11.3	-	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	-	146	9.3	-	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	-	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	-	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	*17,530	202	12.3	-	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	-	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	-	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	-	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	-	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	-	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	-	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	-	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	-	345	16.2	-	-76	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	-	346	16.5	-	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	-	335	16.8	-	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	-	329	15.4	-	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	-	342	15.1	-	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	-	341	14.0	-	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	-	339	13.5	-	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	-	316	12.2	-	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	-	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.40
1952	24,860	208	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.98
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.15
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.23
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.64

1
STATISTICS 1900-1972

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	Na. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Penny Rate Product
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate			By Council	By other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.30	0.85	1840	72	-	-	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	-	-	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.90	1.20	1994	54	-	-	£56,404	x
15	1.74	-	-	1.30	0.15	2037	82	* 26	-	£60,235	x
9	1.02	-	-	0.60	0.20	2084	51	* 17	-	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.60	2.95	2084	10	-	-	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.60	0.20	2092	4	-	-	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	-	1.35	2143	-	-	-	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	-	-	-	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.30	11.10	2150	2	-	-	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.60	2167	27	7	-	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.60	1.85	2237	108	66	-	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	-	-	2.05	0.30	2237	31	-	-	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.80	2407	48	-	-	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.50	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	-	-	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	-	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	-	-	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.00	2.80	3532	68	-	-	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	-	-	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	-	-	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	-	-	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	-	-	6.39	1.95	6141	400	-	-	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	-	£256,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.60	1.20	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.10	0.70	7049	187	-	-	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.30	0.70	7246	57	-	-	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.20	0.50	7263	4	-	-	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.80	0.09	7269	-	-	-	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.10	0.40	7254	-	-	-	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.00	0.50	7234	-	-	-	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.20	0.20	7244	-	-	-	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	-	-	1.50	0.09	7266	-	-	-	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	-	-	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	+	7537	95	59	-	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	+	7650	51	25	-	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	+	7861	134	104	-	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	-	-	0.70	+	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	+	7974	73	63	-	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	-	-	0.68	+	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	-	-	1.20	+	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	-	-	0.36	+	8539	269	102	-	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	-	-	0.35	+	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease No.	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Crude Rate	Adjusted +Rate	No.	Crude Rate	Adjusted +Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.72
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.70
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.26
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.15
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.60
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.21
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	31.8	96	3.35
1964	29,620	388	13.1	17.3	489	16.5	10.2	-101	2	5.2	93	3.14
1965	30,590	431	14.1	20.9	572	18.7	9.7	-141	8	18.6	115	3.76
1966	30,800	394	12.8	19.1	605	19.6	10.2	-211	4	10.2	135	4.38
1967	30,840	419	13.6	20.2	549	17.8	9.4	-130	7	16.7	105	3.40
1968	31,220	417	13.4	19.9	630	20.2	10.5	-213	8	19.2	143	4.58
1969	31,710	426	13.4	21.1	641	20.2	9.7	-215	11	25.8	131	4.13
1970	32,360	416	12.9	20.3	617	19.1	9.0	-201	10	24.0	134	4.14
1971	33,890	393	11.6	18.2	635	18.7	8.8	-242	9	23.0	141	4.16
1972	33,910	392	11.6	14.3	678	20.0	10.6	-286	3	7.7	162	4.78

- * "Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.
- + "Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.
- ‡ Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rate for 1933.

1
STATISTICS 1900-1972 (continued)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Penny Rate Product
No.	Rate	No.	Rate					By Council	By other persons		
2	0.08	-	-	0.08	+ -	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	-	-	0.04	+ -	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	-	-	0.08	+ -	9520	143	36	-	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	-	-	0.34	+ -	9780	147	14	-	£603,074	£2,475
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	+ -	9983	181	39	-	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	-	-	-	+ -	10208	282	-	-	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	-	-	0.07	+ -	10863	397	57	-	* £1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	+ -	10979	235	-	-	£1,855,526	£7,330
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	+ -	11408	394	20	-	£1,932,407	£7,750
2	0.07	-	-	-	+ -	11689	435	74	-	£1,994,418	£8,000
4	0.13	-	-	0.03	+ -	12047	319	34	-	£2,053,270	£8,300
2	0.06	-	-	0.13	+ -	12402	301	25	-	£2,123,533	£8,600
2	0.06	-	-	0.03	+ -	12941	545	50	40	£2,232,111	£9,000
2	0.06	-	-	-	+ -	13272	277	46	-	£2,283,129	£9,250
-	-	1	0.03	0.16	+ -	13481	198	61	-	£2,322,431	£22,400
-	-	-	-	-	+ -	13726	300	12 ‡	35	£2,365,975	£22,750
1	0.03	-	-	-	+ -	14496	459	Nil	91	* £5,233,027	£50,000

* Non-assisted.

‡ The total number of houses built or acquired by the Council up to the end of 1972 is shown on page 25.

+ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14).

* New Valuation List.

x Information not available.

ø New penny rate product.

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1972

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1971.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (mid-1972)	292,640 (288,390)	208,260 (204,320)	500,900 (492,710)	33,910 (33,890)
Number of live births	3,420 (3,629)	2,513 (2,618)	5,933 (6,247)	392 (393)
Standardised rate per 1000 population	13.7 (14.5)	14.2 (16.9)	13.8 (15.4)	14.3 (18.2)
Number of deaths	4,750 (4,514)	2,920 (2,796)	7,670 (7,310)	678 (635)
Standardised rate per 1000 population	10.2 (9.9)	9.9 (8.6)	10.1 (9.3)	10.6 (8.8)
Number of deaths of infants under one year	59 (59)	21 (36)	80 (95)	3 (9)
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	17 (16)	8 (14)	13 (15)	8 (23)
Number of maternal deaths	2 (1)	- (1)	2 (2)	- (-)
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.6 (0.3)	- (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)	- (-)
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (respiratory system)	3 (6)	8 (5)	11 (11)	1 (-)
Death rate from tuberculosis (respiratory system)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	- (-)
Number of deaths from cancer	967 (897)	644 (559)	1,611 (1,456)	162 (141)
Death rate from cancer	3.3 (3.1)	3.1 (2.7)	3.2 (3.0)	4.8 (4.2)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts deaths exceeded births by 1,330, and in the Rural Districts deaths exceeded births by 407. In the Administrative County, as a whole, deaths exceeded births by 1737. In Bognor Regis deaths exceeded births by 286.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth rate	...	...	14.8 (16.0)
Death rate	...	...	12.1 (11.6)
Infant mortality rate	...	...	17.0 (18.0)

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The district is a residential one and a seaside resort. There are factories in the northern part of the town, but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	... (land)	2,695
	(fareshare)	352
Population (Census, 1921)		13,302
Population (Census, 1931)		13,521
Population (Census, 1951)		25,647
Population (Census, 1961)		28,064
Population (Census, 1971)		34,452
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1972)		33,910
Number of inhabited houses (1921)		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1971)		13,726
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921) ..		2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ..		3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951) ..		7,839
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961) ..		9,801
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1971) ..		13,050
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1973) ..		£5,233,027
Estimated product of a new penny rate (April 1st, 1973) ..		£50,000

VITAL STATISTICS

Births:-

	Total	Males	Females	
Live Births -				Birth Rate per 1,000 of the
Legitimate ...	351	171	180	estimated resident population:-
Illegitimate ...	41	20	21	11.6 (Crude)
	<u>392</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>201</u>	14.3 (Adjusted)
Still Births -				
Legitimate ...	3	2	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live
Illegitimate ...	1	-	1	and still births) births:-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	10.1
Total live and still births ...	396	193	203	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				10.5%

Deaths:-

	678	311	367	Death Rate per 1,000 of the
				estimated resident population:-
				20.0 (Crude)
				10.6 (Adjusted)
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes				472
(Percentage of total deaths, 70)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:-				
From Sepsis				Nil
From other causes				1
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age				3
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births				7.7
There were 354 legitimate children born and 3 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is ..				8.5
There were 41 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is ..				Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age				2
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births				5.1
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age				2
Early Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births				5.1
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week				6
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths				15.3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				162

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1972, classified by age and cause

Causes of Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" occurring within or without the District in age groups												MALES	FEMALES
	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over		
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Late effects of respiratory T.B.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
2 Other infective & parasitic diseases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
3 Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
4 Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
5 Malignant neoplasm - stomach	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	7	6
6 Malignant neoplasm - intestine	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	11	15	10
7 Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	21	13	33	11
8 Malignant neoplasm - breast	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	2	14
9 Malignant neoplasm - uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4
10 Malignant neoplasm - prostate	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-
11 Leukoemia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5	-
12 Other malignant neoplasms	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	13	18	10	30
13 Diabetes mellitus	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	1
14 Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
15 Anaemias	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
16 Other disease of Blood, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
17 Mental disorders	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3
18 Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
19 Other diseases of nervous system	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
20 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
21 Hypertensive disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	7
22 Ischaemic heart disease	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	23	56	79	87	74
23 Other forms of heart disease	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	40	20	28
24 Cerebrovascular disease	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	33	86	40	89
25 Other disease of circulatory system	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	25	16	19
26 Pneumonia	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	10	17
27 Bronchitis & emphysema	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	10	12	3
28 Other diseases of respiratory system	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	3	7
29 Peptic ulcer	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
30 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2
31 Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
32 Other diseases of digestive system	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	4
33 Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
34 Other diseases, genito-urinary system	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	4	4
35 Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36 Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	4
37 Congenital anomalies	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
38 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
39 Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40 Symptoms & ill-defined conditions	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
41 Motor Vehicle accidents	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	-
42 All other accidents	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2
43 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	3	2
TOTALS	678	2	1	1	-	2	1	5	22	68	209	367	311	367

The principal causes of death from 1963 to 1972 inclusive are shown in the following table:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pneumonia (all forms)	26	24	30	31	24	39	27	42	45	27
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	35	22	31	33	24	29	31	26	27	25
Coronary Disease	104	102	124	119	121	158	182	145	162	161
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	118	99	113	94	124	99	73	84	87	94
Cerebrovascular Disease	71	80	85	109	82	88	106	102	108	129
Cancer - Lung, Bronchus	19	23	30	31	21	34	30	35	46	44
- Other sites	77	70	85	104	85	109	101	99	95	118

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature birth	-	2	5	1	2	1	5	6	4	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cot death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-
Congenital anomalies	5	-	2	1	2	2	1	2	-	-
All other causes	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1
TOTAL - all causes	13	2	8	4	7	8	11	10	9	3

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1972

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year										
Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Edward's syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3

Net births in the year (Legitimate 351, Illegitimate 41):

392

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 3, Illegitimate -):

3

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases notified during 1972, showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:-

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases removed to hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Measles	143	9	18	20	89	4	1	2	-	-	143	-
Dysentery	13	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	-
Pulm. Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	3
Infective Jaundice	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	164	10	20	20	90	6	4	5	1	8	151	4

SECTION II

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

POLIOMYELITIS

For the fourteenth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1972.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annexe, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1LD; the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, PO21 5LF; or the County Hall, Chichester, PO19 1RN.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

No confirmed cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of this disease have been notified during the past twenty-four years, showing the success of the diphtheria immunisation programme. The number of children immunised during 1972 is shown on page 22.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the additions to and removals from the Tuberculosis Register during 1972 and the number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1972:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Additions to Register					
New cases	2	1	-	-	3
Cases transferred from other districts	1	1	-	-	2
	3	2	-	-	5
Removals from Register					
Cases transferred to other districts	-	1	-	-	1
Deaths	1 *	-	-	-	1
Recovered	1	1	-	-	2
	2	2	-	-	4
Total cases on Register at 31st December, 1972	39	29	6	7	81

* In this case, the primary cause of death was not Tuberculosis

The following statement shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years:-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1963	1	0.04	0.06
1964	2	0.07	0.05
1965	2	0.07	0.05
1966	5	0.16	0.05
1967	2	0.06	0.04
1968	3	0.09	0.04
1969	2	0.06	0.04
1970	Nil	-	0.03
1971	Nil	-	0.03
1972	1	0.03	0.03

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1972.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936

This statute gives the Council power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

The General Practitioners' Chest X-ray Referral Service is not intended to replace, or in any way compete with, the facilities provided by the local chest clinic or hospital radiography department. The aim is to provide a service directly geared to the needs of general practice whereby patients with little or no respiratory symptoms may be referred to chest X-ray and thus improve the diagnostic resources of General Practitioners without overloading the hospital and chest clinic.

Hothampton Car Park	...	...	Mondays	4.30 pm to 5.45 pm
			Tuesdays	3.30 pm to 4.15 pm

The following table shows the number of persons X-rayed in Bognor Regis during the year ending 31st December, 1972, with an analysis of the findings:-

	Total X-rayed	Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
G.P. Referrals	860	-	-	4	-
Normal Chest Radiography Service	2,516	-	1	1	1
	3,376	-	1	5	1

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the removal to hospital of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 13 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1972 it was necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the funeral and burial of the bodies of two persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956 provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 130 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 35 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Amenities Committee in November 1972. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. O.M. Hoar (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 20th May to 24th September 1972. First Aid was rendered to 1,146 persons and 16 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. O.M. Hoar and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

There has been general approval, both by the staff and visitors, of the excellent facilities provided, and there is no doubt that the First Aid Station is a great asset to the town.

5. REGISTERED HOMES

There were seven registered Nursing Homes, and twenty-four Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H.M. Ayres to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Help, usually in the form of footwear and clothing, is given particularly to the children of unsupported mothers, or where there is sickness, handicap, or unemployment in the home. Any other special needs of such children are considered, and assistance given where appropriate.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to these less fortunate children.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health:-

ACTS -

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928: Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936: Parts IV, V, VI and IX and XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS -

With respect to	Date of confirmation
1. Drainage of Existing Buildings	November 1912
2. Slaughterhouses	August 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	September 1925
4. New Streets and Buildings *	October 1925 and July 1934
* Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November 1939) except insofar as they relate to new streets.	
5. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation ...	September 1925
6. Houses let in Lodgings	September 1925
7. Management of a Mortuary	September 1925
8. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	July 1927
9. Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	September 1937
10. Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies	March 1937
11. Pleasure Fairs	April 1939
12. Camping Grounds	November 1954 and April 1957
13. Offensive Trades	June 1947
14. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	August 1950
15. Hairdressers and Barbers	January 1964

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the Hospitals which serve the town form part of a group of five hospitals, including Graylingwell Psychiatric Hospital, managed by the Chichester and Graylingwell Group Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows:-

(a) General Hospitals

- (i) Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital. (Accommodation 32 beds).
- (ii) Royal West Sussex Hospital:
St. Richard's, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester. (Accommodation 488 beds).
Broyle Road, Chichester. (Accommodation 199 beds).

(b) Maternity Units

- (i) Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.
- (ii) Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington. (Accommodation 50 beds).

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester. (Accommodation 784 beds).
Summersdale Day Hospital, Chichester.
Kingsmead Day Hospital, Chichester.
The Acre, Worthing. (Day Hospital and Clinic).

Arrangements have been made by Graylingwell Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows:-

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital		Tuesdays	2.00 pm
Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's		Wednesdays	2.00 pm
		Thursdays	9.30 am
Worthing Hospital		Tuesdays	2.30 pm

HOSPITAL FACILITIES (cont.)**(d) Infectious Disease Hospitals**

- (i) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Isolation,
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester. (Accommodation 12 beds).
- (ii) Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
This Hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis.

(e) Chest Hospitals

The Bognor Regis Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 49 beds.

Cases of Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and the Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics:-

Chichester

The Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road.	Men and Women:	Mondays	5.00 pm to 7.00 pm
		Wednesdays	5.00 pm to 7.00 pm
		Saturdays	9.00 am to 12 noon

Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)	Men and Women:	Mondays	4.30 pm to 6.30 pm
		Tuesdays	9.30 am to 12 noon
			4.30 pm to 6.30 pm
		Wednesdays	2.00 pm to 7.00 pm
		Thursdays	9.30 am to 12 noon
			4.30 pm to 6.30 pm
		Fridays	4.30 pm to 6.30 pm

Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road	Men and Women:	Wednesdays	3.00 pm to 5.00 pm
		Fridays	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Thursdays at 2.00 pm at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g. on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental advice and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children.

Child Health Clinics are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Wednesdays of each week at 2.00 pm, on Tuesdays at 2.00 pm at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.00 pm, where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, six Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and up-bringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The following statistics show the attendance, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and child health clinics during 1972.

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	279	-	-	279
Number of attendances made	900	-	-	900
(b) Post-Natal Clinic				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	27	-	-	27
Number of attendances made	27	-	-	27
(c) Child Health Clinics				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	515	176	122	813
Number of attendances made	2,922	790	683	4,395

Maternal Mortality

There was one death during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC

A Health Clinic in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech clinics.

A Minor Ailments Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 207 children attended the clinic, making 382 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A Dental Clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Clinic by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

3. HOME NURSING

The duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are fourteen general nurses (including one nurse also engaged on midwifery) and four auxiliary nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis.

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service rests with the Regional Hospital Board, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service.

Patients in need of help are referred by the Chest Physician to care almoners who visit and through the Sussex Rural Community Council arrange for help of various kinds to be given, e.g. fuel, clothing, holidays and other needs not met from statutory sources.

Chest Clinics are held at the Bognor Regis Annexe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Friday mornings for patients residing in Bognor Regis.

(b) Provision of Nursing Equipment.

The County Council supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes, and requests have increased considerably as the service has become more widely known.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE

The County Council provides a directly administered Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instances, cases of maternity illness, young children (mothers being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the Area Organiser, 2 Linden Chambers, Linden Road, Bognor Regis. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The West Sussex County Council, as the local health authority, is responsible for immunisation programmes, and with new procedures and immunisation techniques (and particularly the use of a computer for routine organisational and statistical purposes), every encouragement and assistance is given to parents to ensure that children receive combined protection against the more serious infectious diseases. Triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has simplified the immunisation programme. Measles vaccination is now available routinely for children in the second year of life and to susceptible children up to school-leaving age.

In July 1971 the Secretary of State accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that smallpox vaccination need no longer be given to children as a routine, because the risk of serious complications from vaccination now outweighed the risk of the British public being exposed to smallpox. Smallpox vaccination was, therefore, immediately deleted from the county's current immunisation schedule and, therefore, no statistics for smallpox vaccinations and re-vaccinations are included in 1972.

Details of the numbers of children under 16 vaccinated during the year are given in the following table:-

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Measles and Rubella

	Children born in years					Others under age 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68		
Diphtheria/Tetanus							
Completed primary courses	-	2	2	3	4	1	12
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	393	8	401
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus							
Completed primary courses	-	248	139	6	2	-	395
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis							
Completed primary courses	-	250	139	10	7	10	416
Reinforcing doses	-	-	1	-	396	257	654
Tetanus							
Completed primary courses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	-	220	220
Measles							
Completed primary courses	-	162	155	13	27	-	357
Rubella							
Completed primary courses	-	-	-	-	-	404	404

7. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND AMBULANCE CAR SERVICE

The County Council operate the Ambulance and Ambulance Car Services.

The services are intended for persons who are unfit to travel by public transport, and requests are made normally by hospitals and doctors.

8. MENTAL ILLNESS

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board, and partly by the County Council Social Services Department. Arrangements for the admission of informal cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

9. MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

Residential care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for persons in need of hospital accommodation or treatment, and by the County Council for short-term cases who are capable of living in the community. A comprehensive special school is provided in Summersdale Road, Chichester, by the County Council Education Department to meet the needs of children able to benefit by formal education. The Wrenford Day Training Centre, Terminus Road, Chichester, is available for young people over 16 and adults in the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

SECTION IV

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses to date in the different areas and houses to be erected

SITUATION	Built or acquired prior to 1972					Built or acquired during 1972					Under construction 31.12.72				In prospect				
	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	Total	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	Total	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	Total	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	Total
1. Ockley Road	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	-	13	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane	-	35	38	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	-	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens	-	-	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Hatherleigh Close	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Arun Road	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Pevensey Road	38	25	12	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Frith Road	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rodney Close	-	*11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rose Green Road	-	*2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Arnhem Road	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Greynville Close	-	*8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Frobisher Road	-	*4	16	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Anson Road	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Hawkins Close	10	-	23	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Raleigh Road	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Orchard Way	-	35	57	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Church Lane	3	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Corbishley Road	34	29	44	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Corbishley Green	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Ash Grove	-	46	27	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Chestnut Grove	*20	24	32	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Towncross Avenue	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Oak Grove	-	4	44	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Oak Close	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Middleton Road	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Pennyfields	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Hazel Road	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Essex Road	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Highfield Road	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Ivy Lane	-	4	14	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Annandale Avenue	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Bramber Close	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Amberley Drive	-	29	3	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Lewes Close	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Hastings Court	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Hastings Close	-	39	11	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Arundel House	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Murina Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Bedford Street	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Longford Road	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Flax Mean	36	-	-	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Sutherland Court	20	6	8	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Bersted land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	27	51	15	43	100	28	186
52. London Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
	238	401	912	11	1562	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	27	51	15	43	106	28	192

* Bungalows.

Note: Included in the total of 238 one bedroom properties built during or before the year 1972 are 93 single unit and 32 double unit flats.

The following table indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation:-

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new applications shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non-residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208
1959	565	147	7	154
1960	476	157	9	166
1961	625	182	7	189
1962	700	213	6	219
1963	879	204	10	214
1964	747	302	13	315
1965	716	241	15	256
1966	751	266	9	275
1967	910	244	41	285
1968	1010	216	14	230
1969	595	187	7	194
1970	740	246	17	263
1971	788	231	8	239
1972	818	278	9	287

N.B. "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application.
"Non-residents" are all others.

Housing Inspections

The following housing inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Houses for Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Houses re. Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Houses re. Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	930
Houses for Unfitness	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Total inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1533</u>

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

(a) Notices served	76
(b) Notices complied with during 1972	39

Remedy of Defects by Statutory Powers

Under the Public Health Acts

(a) Notices served	-
(b) Notices complied with during 1972	1

Under the Housing Acts

(a) Notices served	-
(b) Notices complied with during 1972	-

Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Demolition Orders	-
(b) Demolished	3
(c) Closing Orders	1
(d) Undertakings not to re-let given by owners	1
(e) Local Authority house closed on certificate of M.O.H.	Nil
(f) Undertakings not to re-let cancelled following reconditioning	-

Improvement Grants

Applications received	61
Houses improved to 12 point standard	25
Additional units provided	14
Social needs met	12
Approved but not yet completed	32
Refused	3
Withdrawn	6

Standard Grants

Applications received	10
Houses provided with all Standard amenities	7
Approved but not yet completed	8

Special Grants

Applications received	1
Units of accommodation improved	14
Approved but not yet completed	-

Qualification Certificates

Applications Section 44(1)	3
Applications Section 44(2)	10
Qualification Certificates Issued Section 45(2)	7
Provisional Certificates Issued	10
Qualification Certificates Issued Section 46(3)	5
Qualification Certificates Issued Section 28(5) Housing Finance Act 1972	2
Refused	28

SECTION V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, no confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1972. (See page 14.)

It should be remembered, however, that with the change in the eating habits of the public and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK**Production**

Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situated remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations

The Special Designations now authorised are Untreated, Ultra Heat Treated (U.H.T.), Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Designated milk of whom there is 1, are licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise are issued, and control is exercised, by the County Authority.

Dairies and Distribution

The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 62 distributors and 1 dairy in the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Untreated", "Ultra Heat Treated", "Pasteurised", or "Sterilised" is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1972 34 licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area.

Quality

The West Sussex County Council is the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity, and 9 samples were taken for bacteriological examination of which 4 failed the prescribed test.

Sampling

Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination is carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-5.

MEAT**Slaughterhouses**

The one private slaughterhouse in the District closed on 28th September, 1970.

Butchers' Shops and Stores

Visits were paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygienic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter. 4 Informal Notices were served and complied with.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all meat retailers in the district, and shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses

There are 3 bakehouses in the district. The premises were in a satisfactory condition.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Ice Cream Premises

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 there are 200 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 18 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of June to August 27 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 27 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 14 different retailers; 4 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 23 samples were soft ice cream from manufacturing and dispensing machines. In all cases the results are communicated to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows:-

From broken bulk using retailers' servers					Soft Ice Cream from Manufacturing and dispensing machines				
Number Examined	Grade				Number Examined	Grade			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
4	3	-	-	1	23	10	6	1	6

In explanation of the above table:-

Grade 1 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4 - time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e. reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

Other Food Premises

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory condition.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g. hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956 and any necessary action taken. During 1972 a total of 1359 inspections were carried out in this connection.

1. Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table:-

Food Premises	524
Meat	32
Fish	16
Fried Fish	12
Grocery	66
Green Grocery	73
Ice Cream	200
Milk	62
Confectionery	117
Pastry Cakes, etc.	42
Restaurants & Cafes	113
Licensed Premises	76
Hotels & Boarding Houses	80
Holiday Camps	30
Homes	47
Canteens	17

2. Registered Food Premises

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers:-

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)	200
(ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1928)	15

3. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

1

4. Inspection of Food Premises

The following inspections were made by your Inspectors during the year:-

Premises Inspected	Inspections	Informal action	Statutory action
Butchers' Shops and Stores	106	4	-
Other Food Shops and Stores	1220	16	-
Ice Cream Premises	24	-	-
Dairies	9	-	-
Transport	-	-	-
Totals	1359	20	-

5. Unsound food surrendered

Meat:	Cwt	lb.	Tons	cwt	lb.
(a) Slaughterhouses	-	-			
(b) Wholesale premises	-	-			
(c) Retail shops: (i) carcase meat		85			
(ii) offal	1	12		1	97
Cooked meat and meat products ...	...	...			17
Canned meats ...	...	...			29
Other canned foods ...	...	...			79
Fish (fresh) ...	...	...		3	77
Fruit and vegetables (fresh) ...	...	...		-	
Frozen food due to cabinet breakdown ...	...	...		16	47
Other foods ...	...	...		11	86
				<u>1</u>	<u>14 96</u>

6. Food Complaints

Seventeen complaints about food were received during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of two of these complaints, both of which were successful, resulting in fines of £10 and £30, and award of costs against the defendants of £6 and £10 respectively. Where appropriate, warnings and advice were given to the other vendors or manufacturers concerned.

7. Food Sampling

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations and Orders made thereunder.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors:-

Milk for Bacteriological examination ...	...	...	9
Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading ...	...	...	27
Other Foods for Chemical examination ...	...	...	-
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination ...	...	...	-
Water for Bacteriological examination ...	...	...	2

8. Educational Activities

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. L.J. Simpson, J.P., F.I.C.E., F.I.W.E., Engineer, Portsmouth Water Company, for the following short report on the water supply.

The Water Undertaking for the area is the Portsmouth Water Company and the whole of the supply to the town is provided from boreholes in the chalk at the Company's Eastergate and Westergate Pumping Stations which pump to the Little Heath Service Reservoir.

During the year a new 24" trunk main from Little Heath Reservoir to the northern outskirts of the town was brought into service resulting in considerable improvement in pressures in the distribution system.

At the end of the year the Company was in the process of renewing the pumping plant at Eastergate Pumping Station and the installation of a chlorine contact main. These arrangements will simplify the automatic control at this station.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times, without restriction.

The following chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of the water supplied to the area throughout the year:-

Raw water chemical samples	...	...	25
Raw water bacteriological samples	...	...	103
Treated water chemical samples	...	...	25
Treated water bacteriological samples	...	...	296

All treated water samples proved bacteriologically excellent.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment by continuously applied superchlorination and dechlorination, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. The fluoride content of the water supplied was less than 0.1 p.p.m. The water has no plumbo-solvent action. Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the disinfection treatment. No action was necessary in respect of any contamination.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population of Bognor Regis supplied with water by the Portsmouth Water Company:-

District	Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	14,446	33,910

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Food Hygiene

The tourist trade in Britain has been steadily improving over this past decade and is now one of our largest sources of overseas earnings. The travelling public has become much more sophisticated in their food habits and expect a higher standard of food hygiene. The food premises in Bognor Regis, particularly the restaurants, have been long established, some of the buildings are quite old, and lack of space to expand food preparation areas causes problems, but the standard of hygiene has improved. More frequent inspections were made to restaurants, hotels and catering establishments, and good co-operation with the food traders has been maintained. There is still room for further improvement and with Britain's entry into E.E.C. more continental people will be visiting this area, and every effort must be made, both by this Department and food traders, to improve food premises and maintain a high standard of food hygiene.

Ditches and Ponds

I am pleased to report that a number of ditches abutting land to be developed for residential use have been piped and back filled. This is a matter about which I have campaigned for many years. Unfortunately, many ditches have been and still are being allowed to remain untreated whilst the usage of the land involved has and is being changed from agricultural to residential. In a number of cases such untreated ditches become inaccessible for cleaning or other maintenance and quickly become dumping grounds for rubbish. There are dangers and hazards such as the drowning of children, mosquitoes, rats and mice harbourage, rat-borne infections such as leptospirosis, and possibility of conditions conducive to the breeding of flies. There is also the unpleasantness arising from smells of silt and rotting vegetation, and the unsightliness of stagnant water and areas of silt.

My experience is that a number of ditches allowed to remain untreated have triggered off unpleasantness between neighbours resulting in relationships deteriorating to the point of hostility.

It is obvious that whilst certain works have been carried out to some ditches, much remains to be done to remove the dangers and hazards of those ditches involved and likely to be involved in the future.

The point to be remembered is that when the areas concerned were predominantly agricultural the ditches served an essential purpose. Now the areas are mainly residential with adequate provision for surface water drainage, the need for open ditches no longer exists.

Rodent Control

Efforts have been maintained to reduce the number of rats and mice present in the district. Fortunately, members of the public are very conscious of the need to report any signs of an infestation so that the necessary treatment may be carried out before a major infestation can become established.

	1972	1971	1970	1969
No. of complaints	346	371	256	331
No. of premises cleared of rodents ...	278	306	199	309
No. of visits (surveys and treatment) ...	1734	1828	1193	1699

Baiting of the town's foul sewers was again carried out. Test Baits were laid on 159 sewer manholes which were selected as to possible coverage of the whole of the foul sewer system of the district. No takes of bait were recorded, thus we have the rather unique position of the foul sewers, on the evidence obtained, being free from rat infestation.

Cesspools

Progress towards the abolition of all cesspools within the Urban District has been slow. Five premises have had their drainage converted from cesspool to sewer, leaving 31 cesspools in operation.

Those that are left form a hard core which for various reasons will remain for some time. The reasons for non-conversion include premises without a private or public sewer being available, premises where private sewers are available but the owners of the premises are not willing to pay the owners of the several private sewers a connecting fee, and those premises fronting onto a sewer not yet vested in the Local Authority.

The situation is under constant review and all possible advice is given to an owner to try to help in the abolition of his cesspool.

Sewage Outfall to Sea

The new sewage outfall to sea, the provision of which had been the subject of much opposition, investigation and debate, was completed and came into operation during the year. The sewage is macerated and screened before being allowed to enter the outfall pipe for ultimate discharge to sea.

The Public Health Inspectors have, over a long period, been collecting samples of sea water for bacteriological examination from points along the beach which runs the length of the Urban District. These have been supplemented by similar samples being taken at the same time from points of the beach which extends to the East and West and which are within the Chichester Rural District.

The sea water samples taken since the coming into operation of the new sea outfall indicate that the bacteriological count is less at these points of the beach than previously experienced. It is much too early to start drawing conclusions as to any improvement in this connection, but the indications seem favourable.

Open Air Market

Discussions have been in progress with the developers who intend to use the site of the former Edward Bryant School, Lyon Street, as an open air market. It is surprising how many public health aspects have to be considered. We have received full co-operation from the firm and it is to be hoped that the market, when operating at some time next year, will prove to be readily acceptable from the public health aspect.

Staff

In October, Mr. Moores, who had previously served this Council as a Public Health Inspector, returned from the London Borough of Bromley to which he had gone in September, 1971, to take up the duties of his former post following an improvement in the salary grading.

Retirement

By the time this report is published I shall have taken advantage of the new Superannuation Act which, by reason of my age and the years I have spent in Local Government service, enables me to retire.

I shall miss the day to day contact with members of the public and being a part of the team of which the whole of the Public Health Department consists.

I have been very fortunate in the two Medical Officers of Health with whom I have served. During the earlier part of my service here I was with the late Dr. H.M. Ayres, and for the past 17 years with Dr. D. Warren-Browne, both of whom gave me their full support and co-operation in all matters.

Despite the many and frequent changes of staff we have always maintained a strong team spirit and I do wish to record my thanks to all concerned especially to the current members, of whom I should make a special mention of Mr. A. Milner, my Deputy, and Mr. L. Allatt, Chief Administrative Officer. I also wish to express my thanks and appreciation to all those Councillors and colleagues, present and past, who have co-operated with me and helped me through some 32½ years spent in the service of this Authority.

R.G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION VI

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new Main Drainage Scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August 1969 was inaugurated on the 24th October, 1972. It is designed initially to deal with a dry weather flow of 4.1 million gallons per day for a population of 90,000, with an ultimate capacity for a population of 130,000.

With the exception of a small number of properties with cesspools, enumerated below, the town is provided with main drainage. Because the district is generally flat, the sewage is conveyed by ten Pumping Stations to the new Main Pumping Station and Sea Outfall situated about 1 mile (1.6 km) east of the pier. Sewage from the eastern and central parts of the town is conveyed to a new Main Pumping Station at the junction of Felpham Way and Upper Bognor Road, and then pumped to the Inlet Works at West Park via the northern perimeter of the town, collecting from some of the northern parts along the route. A new pumping station (No.10) pumps the sewage from the industrial and other northern areas into the ring pumping main. The sewage from the western parts is pumped direct to the Inlet Works at the West Park.

At the Inlet Works, after measurement the sewage passes through a circular flow grit trap, where grit is collected, washed and stored for removal and burial. The flow passes through two comminutors, which macerate the solids to a small size, after which the sewage passes through a cup screen with apertures of 3/16 inch, the screenings from which are disintegrated and returned to the flow upstream of the screen.

The Sea Outfall terminates 9250 feet (2720 m) from the sea wall and the sewage is discharged through sixteen diffuser outlets spaced along the last 750 feet (230 m).

Cesspools

The following table shows the number of cesspools abolished during the year and the number remaining in the district:-

	Existing at January 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	11	5	-	6
North Bersted & Shripney Road	4	-	-	4
Aldwick	27	1	-	26
	42	6	-	36

Since the extension of the area in 1933, 1,598 cesspools have been abolished and it is hoped that, apart from a few isolated properties, all the houses in the district will eventually have main drainage.

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of boundaries in April 1933. All cesspools are completely emptied at least four times a year. Owing to the small number of cesspools remaining in the district, since 1st April, 1969 the Chichester Rural District Council has undertaken the emptying service on behalf of the Urban District Council.

RODENT CONTROL

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following shows the work carried out during 1972:-

(i)	Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	491
(ii)	Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1734
(iii)	Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	278
(iv)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	-

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out at the rate of two treatments per annum over a long period. The treatment proved so effective that for 6 years only one treatment was necessary, and last year treatment was postponed until early in 1973.

REFUSE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected from residential premises at weekly intervals. Where necessary, a more frequent collection is provided for shops, cafes, hotels, schools, and other large establishments. Collection is by a fleet of nine modern refuse collection vehicles. Refuse was disposed of at a tip operated by Chichester Rural District Council. Any complaints are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Two Swimming Baths - one indoor and one outside in the grounds - provide bathing facilities for campers at a large Holiday Camp in the district. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

There is also an outdoor Swimming Bath and a Paddling Pool at one of the caravan sites within the district, an outdoor Swimming Bath at a Junior School, several private Swimming Pools situated in the gardens of private dwellings, and one in the grounds of an Hotel. 51 inspections were made during the year.

During the year 10 samples of Swimming Bath or Paddling Pool water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which none showed any contamination.

CARAVAN SITES

(1)	The number of caravan sites in the area during 1972	...	...	...	8
(2)	The number of caravan sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	8

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Van and Sheds, and Camping Grounds

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 whereby bye-laws were made:

- Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- for the control of camping grounds within the district.

During the year 63 inspections were carried out.

Pleasure Fairs

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 are in force within the district. During the year 4 inspections were made.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936 in the district.

FACTORIES

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:-

PART 1 of the ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	141	7	-	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel - making etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

265 visits were paid to premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and informal action was taken in 10 cases.

8 accidents (7 in retail shops and 1 in an office) were reported and investigated. None of these was fatal and all of them were of a minor character.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

A total of 16 inspections were carried out in connection with infested/filthy/premises/articles.

Disinfestation of 19 Council houses and 15 non-Council premises was carried out during the year by staff of the Public Health Department.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

SECTION VII

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1972

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above the Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers - maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb - are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 feet depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; a cup-counter anemometer to record wind movement as total daily run; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Centigrade and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) and 6 p.m. clock time.

A code report of the day's weather is transmitted between 6 and 6.20 p.m. each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office. Detailed reports of weather are supplied monthly to all local and regional newspapers. Daily statistics are supplied at the end of each month to the West Sussex River Board. Reports are submitted at each meeting of the Council's Amenities Committee.

Talks on the operation of the Station and the weather of Bognor Regis are given to classes of, and individual, students. Statistics are supplied to university, college and other students in connection with educational projects covering a diversity of subjects. Enquiries from builders, architects, insurers, natural history students, prospective residents and holidaymakers, etc. regarding past weather conditions and the climate of the district are answered.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the year

Bright Sunshine

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,765.4 hours, (3.6 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of forty-five years is 1,768.9 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual summary giving annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at the top 20 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the FIRST position on the mainland for the year 1972.

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 23.04 inches, which was 6.63 inches below the local average of 29.67 inches. Seven months of the year showed rainfall figures below average.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) was 81% compared with the Normal Figure of 83%.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.3°F., 0.2°F. below the local average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 81°F. on the 17th July. The lowest air temperature was 20°F. on 31st January, and the lowest grass minimum was 14°F. on 31st January.

Tables I to IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-sail temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 45 years from 1924 to 1968. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:-

Total amount of bright sunshine:	1765.4 hours
Daily average of sunshine:	4.8 hours
Number of days with sunshine:	300
Sunniest day:	28th June (15.0 hours)
Warmest day:	17th July (81°F)
Coldest day:	30th January (30°F)
Lowest temperature on the grass:	31st January (14°F)
Warmest night:	22nd July and 8th August (61°F)
Coldest night:	31st January (20°F)
Number of air frosts:	14
Number of ground frosts:	54
Warmest month:	July (mean average temperature 61°F)
Coldest month:	January (mean average temperature 40.5°F)
Mean yearly temperature:	50.3°F
Rainfall:	23.04 inches
Number of rain days (0.01 in. or more):	138
Number of wet days (0.04 in. or more):	111
Number of days snow fell:	2
Number of days sleet fell:	2
Number of days hail fell:	5
Number of thunder storms:	3
Wettest day:	10th June (1.25 inches)
Mean relative humidity:	at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) 81%
Number of days fog occurred:	6
Number of days gale force wind occurred:	11

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I

YEAR 1972	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)					WIND (0900 G.M.T. Observations)									
	Barometer reduced to 32° at Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Number of times observed to be blowing from:--									
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
January	...	30.122	30.370	22nd	29.432	17th	0	1	5	3	6	4	2	6	4
February	...	29.798	30.246	23rd	29.162	11th	0	1	8	0	2	6	9	2	1
March	...	29.946	30.442	24th	29.144	6th	0	0	8	1	10	1	4	5	2
April	...	29.954	30.364	23rd	29.144	11th	0	4	7	0	0	1	13	1	4
May	...	29.966	30.188	15th	29.580	1st	0	1	6	0	2	1	20	1	0
June	...	30.010	30.210	17th	29.798	10th	0	1	2	1	0	1	19	6	0
July	...	30.150	30.466	13th	29.784	31st	0	1	12	0	0	0	18	0	0
August	...	30.160	30.440	19th	29.646	1st	0	2	9	1	5	2	7	2	3
September	...	30.232	30.474	2nd	29.650	9th	0	3	20	0	2	0	2	2	1
October	...	30.154	30.584	16th	29.494	27th	0	3	4	8	3	2	9	1	1
November	...	30.072	30.644	26th	29.148	20th	0	5	2	1	1	3	8	7	3
December	...	30.210	30.666	19th	29.394	2nd	0	0	2	2	7	1	18	1	0
Average for year		30.065	-	-	-	Totals	0	22	85	17	38	22	129	34	19

TABLE II

YEAR 1972	Temperature in Shade										Degrees Fahrenheit				Sub-soil	On Grass		Frosts	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Average Mean	Difference from average of 45 years 1924-1968	Maximum				Minimum				Lowest	Date		Air Frost	Ground Frost		
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest								
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date							
January	44.7	36.4	40.5	Nil	54	12th	30	30th	46	13th	20	31st	14	31st	6	12			
February	44.7	37.0	40.8	+0.5	50	14th	40	20th	42	16th	27	1st	22	10th	3	11			
March	51.3	39.7	45.5	+2.2	65	21st	39	11th	47	17th	31	2nd & 26th	24	2nd & 6th	2	7			
April	54.1	42.3	48.2	+0.6	60	18th	50	29th	48	7th	35	25th & 26th	29	9th	0	3			
May	57.6	46.6	52.1	-0.9	69	3rd	52	5th	52	22nd	39	17th	36	17th	0	0			
June	58.9	48.2	53.5	-4.9	66	14th	55	3rd	53	24th	43	2nd	40	2nd	0	0			
July	67.3	54.7	61.0	-0.7	81	17th	59	8th	61	22nd	45	10th	40	10th	0	0			
August	67.8	54.1	60.9	-0.9	75	14th	63	4th	61	8th	48	19th	40	11th	0	0			
September	62.4	49.5	55.9	-3.0	73	1st	56	18th	57	9th	42	11th	37	28th	0	0			
October	58.5	48.6	53.5	+0.5	63	7th	51	21st	57	8th	36	21st	29	21st	0	1			
November	50.4	40.3	45.3	-1.1	57	2nd	38	17th	55	7th	30	18th	23	18th	3	13			
December	49.4	41.6	45.5	+3.4	53	12th	41	21st	51	2nd & 14th	32	22nd	26	31st	0	7			
Average for year	55.6	44.9	50.3	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals	14	54			

TABLE III

YEAR 1972	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL			WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)			
	Average temperature at 0900 GMT		Relative Humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)			Difference from Average of forty-five years 1924-1968	Greatest fall in 24 hours (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inches or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inches or more
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 GMT	Night 1800 to 0900 GMT	Totals				
January ...	40.7	39.6	90	1.02	1.83	2.85	-0.30	0.48 on 10th	17	15
February ...	42.4	41.1	88	1.20	1.28	2.48	+0.29	0.48 on 5th	14	11
March ...	46.3	43.5	78	0.71	1.19	1.90	+0.04	0.68 on 4th	11	8
April ...	48.6	45.0	73	0.51	1.76	2.27	+0.40	0.54 on 13th	14	12
May ...	53.2	50.2	79	0.35	1.36	1.71	-0.31	0.30 on 8th	18	13
June ...	56.0	52.2	76	1.46	0.47	1.93	+0.20	1.25 on 10th	9	7
July ...	61.7	58.3	80	0.36	0.49	0.85	-1.24	0.29 on 2nd	7	6
August ...	62.4	57.7	75	0.25	0.14	0.39	-2.06	0.17 on 1st	5	4
September ...	56.3	52.4	75	0.44	0.35	0.79	-1.72	0.54 on 8th	4	3
October ...	54.0	51.1	80	0.28	0.47	0.75	-2.34	0.28 on 10th	6	4
November ...	45.5	43.9	86	0.85	2.56	3.41	-0.17	0.74 on 12th	17	15
December ...	46.0	44.4	87	0.96	2.75	3.71	+0.53	1.01 on 8th	16	13
Year's Average	51.1	48.3	81	-	-	-	-6.63	-	-	-
Totals ...	-	-	-	8.39	14.65	23.04	-	-	138	111

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
YEAR 1972	Totals Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty-five years 1924-1968	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	47.1 (62.8)	- 20.9	16 (23)	21st	7.3
February ...	45.9 (93.8)	- 36.1	17 (22)	14th	8.1
March ...	186.9 (138.8)	+46.4	29 (28)	24th	11.3
April ...	181.1 (175.8)	+ 6.6	29 (22)	25th	12.9
May ...	203.0 (257.6)	- 17.9	29 (31)	19th	12.0
June ...	209.8 (199.3)	- 24.8	26 (28)	28th	15.0
July ...	205.5 (294.2)	- 11.3	27 (31)	15th	14.7
August ...	227.5 (158.3)	+ 19.4	31 (29)	11th	14.0
September ...	162.3 (222.4)	- 1.8	27 (29)	1st	11.9
October ...	130.2 (170.6)	+ 6.4	26 (28)	5th	10.0
November ...	93.2 (112.1)	+ 19.8	21 (26)	11th	8.1
December ...	72.9 (41.9)	+ 10.6	22 (16)	15th and 18th	7.2
Totals ...	1765.4 (1927.6)	- 3.6	300 (313)	-	-

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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